

Threatens military force

Syria to 'prevent Jordan from joining Camp David'

BEIRUT, Feb. 14 (Agencies) — Syria said today it was "ready to use military force to prevent Jordan from joining the Camp David peace process between Egypt and Israel."

In the meantime, Syria has its ambassador to Jordan despite a pending conflict between the two countries, official Syrian sources said.

U.S. attitude n settlements ngers Israel

TEL AVIV, Feb. 14 (AP) — If Israel retained any hope that U.S. President Ronald Reagan would be more sympathetic to its controversial policy of settling Jews in occupied West Bank, it got a disappointment this week.

Signs of oil potted north of Tel Aviv

TEL AVIV, Feb. 14 (R) — Israel has discovered signs of oil in an exploratory drill on the coastal plain north of Tel Aviv and tests are being made to see whether there are commercial quantities, oil company sources said Friday.

BRIEFS

VIENNA (AP) — Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky Saturday left here for a four-day official visit to Egypt and talks with President Anwar Sadat on the Middle East and international trade.

ATHENS (R) — Libya has asked the Greek government to return a Libyan air force pilot who this week sought political asylum in Greece, an informed source said today.

ANKARA (R) — Turkey's military rulers, increasingly concerned about foreign links of extremist groups at home, Friday ordered 45 wanted people to return to Turkey or be stripped of their citizenship.

UNIFIL needs parties' help, Erskine says

NAQOURA, Lebanon, Feb. 14 (AFP) — The outgoing head of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) has said he was unable to obtain the necessary cooperation among various parties to keep peace there despite utmost efforts to do so.

Sadat urges Europe role in M.E. peace

PARIS, Feb. 14 (Agencies) — Egyptian President Anwar Sadat has said Europe could contribute to an overall Middle East peace settlement by providing concrete military, economic and political guarantees.

Other states said helping Libya in Chad

OUADDAI PROVINCE, Chad, Feb. 14 (AP) — Soldiers from a broad scattering of African and Middle East states are helping Libya's intervention in Chad's civil war, well-placed sources say.

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In his farewell address here Friday, Gen. Emmanuel Erskine of Ghana also said that his mission to keep the peace in southern Lebanon was made difficult by "certain political factors" in the Middle East, and called on international opinion to support the force's goal.

Sadat urges Europe role in M.E. peace

PARIS, Feb. 14 (Agencies) — Egyptian President Anwar Sadat has said Europe could contribute to an overall Middle East peace settlement by providing concrete military, economic and political guarantees.

The Egyptian leader suggested Europe supply troops to be part of a U.N. peacekeeping force to assure secure borders, develop a regional economic plan and sanction the borders that are finally agreed to.



President Sadat

play the role of full partner in reaching any accord as it did in bringing about the Camp David agreement in 1978.

Other states said helping Libya in Chad

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ASEAN pressure

Australia derecognizes Pol Pot

CANBERRA, Feb. 14 (Agencies) Australia Saturday withdrew its formal recognition of the deposed Pol Pot regime in Kampuchea in a policy move apparently timed to minimize the unhappiness of its southeast Asian neighbors. Acting Foreign Minister Michael Mackellar announced that Australia now did not recognize any regime in Kampuchea and had no intention of recognizing the Vietnamese-backed Heng Samrin government.

The government had agreed not to do anything until after this week's meeting in New Delhi of foreign ministers of the nonaligned conference. The conference, which was devoted in part to Kampuchea, ended Friday.

In December 1979, Australia was invited by Britain to co-operate in a joint "derecognition" of the Pol Pot regime, but the Australian government hesitated. There has been renewed diplomatic pressure from Indonesia, Singapore, Malaysia, Thailand and the Philippines, all members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), against the recognition.

The ASEAN view is basically that withdrawal of recognition of Pol Pot automatically implies approval of Vietnam's invasion of Kampuchea and its replacement of the legal government with a puppet regime.

The Australian government announced last Oct. 14 its decision to move toward derecognition of the Pol Pot regime, but did not set a timetable for implementing it. The move was announced by Mackellar in the absence of Foreign Minister Tony Street, who is on holiday after visiting Japan and China.

Thai Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Siddhi Savetsila visited Australia last week and is understood to have argued against the Australian move in talks with Street and Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser. The gov-



(Wire photo) ANTI-VIETNAMESE DRIVE: The political commissar of a Khmer Rouge division describes the battle that drove Vietnamese troops away from the guerrilla headquarters at Phnom Malai in Kampuchea.

ernment said Australia is committed to a comprehensive political settlement in Kampuchea and fully supports the provisions of the ASEAN-sponsored United Nations General Assembly resolutions on Kampuchea.

Australia regards the policies of Pol Pot

and other leaders of his regime as abhorrent. "Australia hopes that its action now in derecognizing that regime will contribute to the emergence in Kampuchea of a government truly representative of the Khmer people," Mackellar said.

Meanwhile, former Kampuchean head of state Prince Norodom Sihanouk said Saturday he would meet Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan later this month to discuss the formation of a united front to expel the Vietnamese from his homeland. Telephoning from the North Korean capital Pyongyang, where he lives in exile, the Prince told Reuters that one of his conditions for leading the front would be that non-communist forces would be independent of the Khmer Rouge army.

Curfew clamped on Indian cities as riots continue

NEW DELHI, Feb. 14 (AP) — Authorities in India's western state of Gujarat ordered an indefinite curfew in Baroda city, following an escalation in student-police street fighting that left more than 200 people injured, the United News of India reported Friday.

In a related development, a legislator was fatally assaulted by a student mob in his home town of Kalavad after he left a government bus on his return from a session of the state assembly at Gandhinagar, the capital, the agency said.

Student mobs, armed with rocks and soda bottles fought pitched battles with police and paramilitary units in Baroda, UNI reported. Scores of policemen were injured in the attacks, the agency quoted a police official as saying.

Rioters burned down a warehouse and three milk booths, looted several shops and attacked nationalized banks with stones, the report said. Police swung canes and fired more than 100 teargas canisters in unsuccessful attempts to break up the mobs, it added. UNI quoted police sources as saying that the situation in Baroda was "under control" Friday night after additional paramilitary units from neighboring Madhya Pradesh state were rushed there.

Legislator Bhimjibhai Vasarambhai Patel was rushed to a hospital after he was beaten by students and died late Friday at Jammagar, 480 kms north of Bombay, UNI said. Unconfirmed reports said Patel was attacked because of his opposition to the two-week-old agitation against the reservation of 29 per cent of the seats in the graduate medical colleges for lower caste Hindus and tribals. Patel was the 11th person to die in the violent, anti-reservation campaign.

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Australia regards the policies of Pol Pot

BRIEFS

NEW DELHI, (R) — All 121 passengers aboard an Indian Airlines Boeing 737 escaped Saturday night when the plane crashed-landed at Madras airport in south India, the Press Trust of India reported. The news agency said the Calcutta-bound plane returned to Madras after its hydraulic system failed and overshot the runway.

MOSCOW, (R) — Some 70 persons are believed to have been killed in an aircraft crash Feb. 7 in which a group of Soviet naval officers and ratings from the Pacific fleet died, Western sources said Friday. They quoted Soviet officials as saying the crash occurred 20 kms outside Leningrad. The plane was either a Tupolev-134 or a TU-104.

LONDON, (AP) — Australian newspaper Magnate Rupert Murdoch announced Friday that the purchase of *The Times* of London and *The Sunday Times* had cost him £12 million (\$27.6 million).

erment said Australia is committed to a comprehensive political settlement in Kampuchea and fully supports the provisions of the ASEAN-sponsored United Nations General Assembly resolutions on Kampuchea.

Australia regards the policies of Pol Pot

Arms for Salvador leftists

U.S. campaign to expose Soviet designs

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14 (AP) — The Reagan administration is to launch a highly orchestrated campaign in the coming days that is aimed at exposing alleged efforts of Soviet-bloc countries to install a Marxist regime in El Salvador, U.S. officials have said.

The officials said Friday a senior-level U.S.

delegation will be sent to several West European capitals with evidence that the Soviet Union and allied countries including Cuba and Ethiopia have sent weapons and other equipment to Salvadoran guerrillas.

According to the officials, who asked not to be identified, the U.S. mission will be headed by Lawrence Eagleburger, a former U.S.

ambassador to Yugoslavia who is expected to be named assistant secretary of state for European affairs. The delegation may leave this weekend.

In addition, the administration is preparing a "white paper" on El Salvador which is expected to be made public next week.

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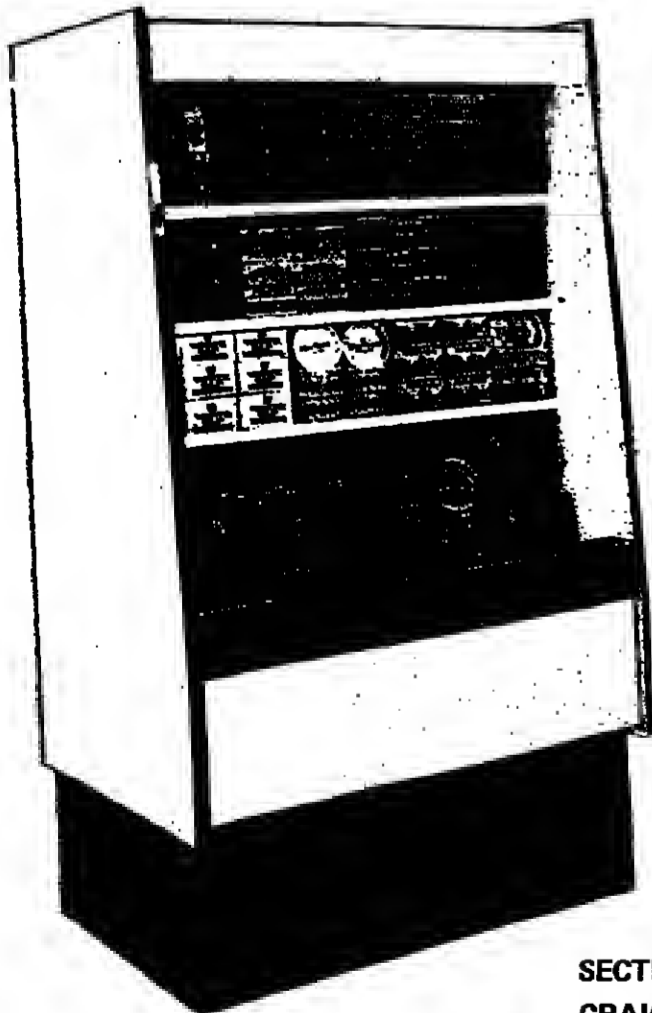
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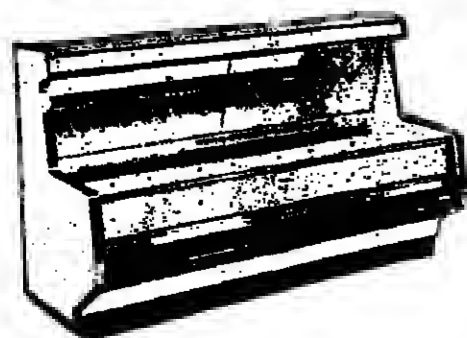


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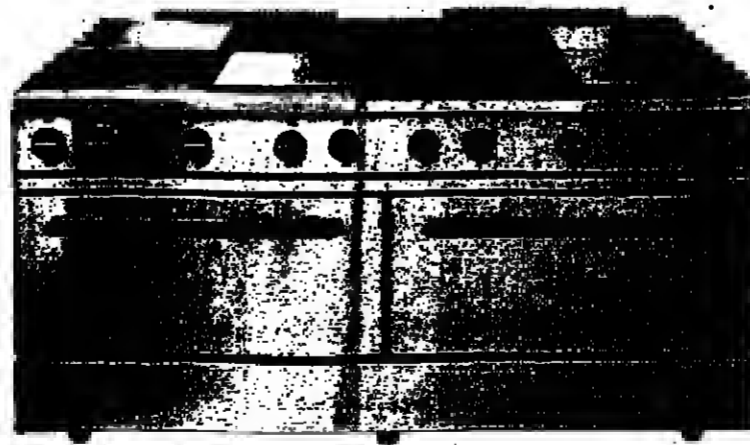
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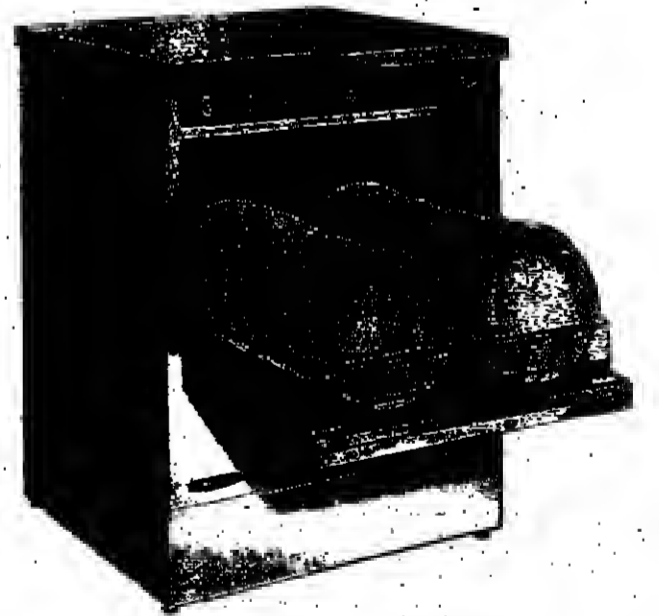


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WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1981

Julging purse for Maradona Soccer's biggest deal?

BUENOS AIRES, Argentine, Feb. 14 (AP) — BOCA Juniors has tentatively agreed to pay \$9 million and trade four players to obtain 20-year-old midfielder Diego Maradona from another Argentine club, Argentinos Juniors. The deal is believed to be the most expensive in soccer history.

"We have reached a financial agreement," said BOCA Juniors president Mariano. "All that's lacking now is to decide which players will go to Argentinos Juniors. We believe that the operation will be completed this weekend."

Argentinos Juniors vice-president Luis Guretzki told reporters after the negotiations Tuesday night that BOCA Juniors would pay \$6 million cash down and \$3 million the next year for Maradona, who will be paid \$900,000 in addition to a salary still to be determined.

The deal includes \$500,000 in gate earnings from two friendly matches between the clubs, and another big amount to repay the loan of an Argentine Football Association to Argentinos Juniors, and an amount that BOCA will withhold from Maradona from First Division matches until his old club for one year.

The agreement is signed, it will end a long effort by Spain's Barcelona Football Club to buy the 5-foot-6-inch (1.67-m) ball-handling wizard, who is considered the game's brightest young star.

In May, Barcelona signed a tentative deal to pay BOCA Juniors \$10 million for Maradona's services. But the football federation blocked the deal because

Maradona was on its list of 34 "intransferable" players being counted on to defend Argentina's World Cup title in 1982.

The football association then gave Argentinos Juniors a \$1 million loan to help maintain the player, who had been earning only \$250,000 a year for the modest First Division club.

Even so, Barcelona kept up its interest and sent a representative here three weeks ago to try to renew the bargain, which would have forced Maradona to resign from Argentina's selection.

A group of Argentine businessmen interested in keeping the young player in the country put apart part of the money for BOCA Juniors, which ended its last season \$6.4 million in debt. The pricetag of the agreement exceeded the total paid by Argentine clubs this off-season for 56 other player transfers.

News of the deal prompted a gathering of angry fans at the Argentinos Juniors stadium Friday, to protest the sale of Maradona — who started his professional career with the club six years ago. The player said he would not comment on the deal until it was signed.

The "golden boy" of Argentine soccer led a national junior selection to the world title in 1979 after just missing the 1978 World Cup Championship team. He led the Buenos Aires Metropolitan league in scoring the past two seasons but played below par last month in his first major international tournament, the Gold Cup in Uruguay.



ONCE AGAIN: Stanley Floyd, who equal of his own world mark in the 60-yard sprint.

Coghlan pips Scott for sixth victory

CALIFORNIA, Feb. 14 (R) — American Stanley Floyd equalled his world indoor record in the 60-yard dash Friday night at the 22nd annual Los Angeles Indoor games.

Floyd, 19, equalled his 6.04-second record time which he clocked in both a heat and in the final two weeks ago in Dallas. Lamont King followed in the world's third fastest time behind Floyd's 6.04 and American Houston McTeer's 6.05. King of the U.S. finished third in 6.19.

Floyd ran away from the field, and by 40 yards he was so sure of winning that he raised his index finger indicating victory a move which may have cost him a new world record.

Meanwhile, Eamonn Coghlan continues to own the mile at the Toronto Star Maple Leaf

Indoor Track Meet.

The 28-year-old Irishman did not have things all his own way as he usually does, however, and was hard-pressed to hold off Steve Scott of Los Angeles.

Coghlan prevailed for the sixth straight year with a Canadian indoor best time of three minutes, 55.63 seconds and, on his victory lap, waved both hands at the crowd of some 13,000.

"All it meant was that I was going to try for 10 straight," said the runner, who makes his living spreading the good word for the Irish tourism board. "Can you believe it?"

It was a cliff-hanger as expected, with Scott finishing right behind in 3:56.83 and well ahead of third-place Paul Craig of Toronto,

who finished in 4:01.03. Coghlan's time surpassed the previous Canadian indoor record of 3:56.8 set by New Zealander John Walker of Montreal in 1979.

The race overshadowed, by reason of its sheer drama the world indoor mark set earlier in the night by Renato Nekemiah.

The Washington hurdler cracked the six-second mark for the 30-yard hurdles for the first time, clocking 5.98 seconds.

Nekemiah didn't expect a run at the record, especially in the light of some of his times at earlier meets. Then, he didn't expect to get much beat. "I was the only one who was really running," he said of his earlier runs. "Tonight, Rod (Milburn) ran a great time for 50 yards.

In high-scoring game Nuggets down Blazers

NEW YORK, Feb. 14 (AP) — The sharp-shooting Portland Trail Blazers hit their season high with 143 points Friday night. If you think that was good, you should have seen the Denver Nuggets pile up 162 points en route to the highest scoring game of the National Basketball Association season.

The combined point total of 305 not only represented the most by two NBA teams this year, but Denver's 162 was also a single-team high and wiped out two club records as well. The Nuggets' previous high in the NBA was 151 points, and the previous best in the history of the franchise, which started in the American Basketball Association, was 156.

The Nuggets forced 16 turnovers by Portland in the first half, while committing just three court errors themselves. So even though the Blazers shot 61 per cent from the floor in the half, they trailed 81-61 at intermission and never got back in the game.

Gondo (glen) made four steals in the second

quarter, converting them into nine points. David Thompson scored 30 points and Ken Higgs, Kiki Vandeweghe and Alex English each added 20 or more to peace the awesome Denver offense. Billy McKinney, Cedric Hordges and Glen Gondrezick were also in double figures for the Nuggets.

Calvin Natt and Billy Ray Bates came off the Portland bench to lead the Blazers in scoring with 23 and 20 points, respectively. Few teams this season have scored 40 points in any quarter, but the Nuggets did it in three quarters and scored 39 in the other.

Other results: Washington Bullets beat Philadelphia 76ers 104-102; Utah Jazz beat Boston Celtics 104-89; Los Angeles Lakers beat Houston Rockets 114-105; Kansas City beat Atlanta Hawks 113-106; New Jersey Nets beat Indiana Pacers 103-100; New York Knicks beat Detroit Pistons 120-102; Phoenix Suns beat San Diego Clippers 110-94; Golden State Warriors beat Milwaukee Bucks 110-106.

Indies off to fine start

PORT-OF-SPAIN, Trinidad, Feb. 14 (AP) — West Indies opening batsmen Gordon Greenidge and Desmond Haynes, put in a comfortable, unbroken partnership before close of play, made England's Ian Botham regret his decision to first on the first day of the first cricket match Friday.

Botham won the toss and sent the opposition to bat when play began three hours five minutes later than scheduled. His play was influenced by several damp patches on the pitch, caused by leaking covers had been split overnight by apparent rain.

Greenidge was 70 not out and Haynes 68 not out at the close of play and, between them they have already hit 20 fours.

The start of the match was shrouded in fog. Even before play was scheduled, carrying demonstrators paraded outside the ground, protesting the exclusion of the West Indies team of the Trinidad obago captain Deryck Murray, a 37-old member of 62 Tests. But they were peaceful.

an underground tap at the northern end had been left on, saturating large area of the usual fast bowler's run-up.

While the umpires and captains were deciding on what time play should start, spectators showed their frustration by throwing bottles, cans and other missiles onto the ground.

Faldo sets new mark

HONOLULU, Hawaii, Feb. 14 (AP) — Nick Faldo, a 23-year-old Englishman, birdied five holes in a row and swept past America's best with a 10-under-par 62 for the second-round lead Friday in the \$325,000 Hawaiian Open Golf Tournament.

"Everything was going right, and I was able to take advantage of it," said Faldo, a two-time British PGA champion. It was, by two shots the best score of his career, set the tournament record on the 6,881-yard Waialae County Club course and served as the best score of the year on the Professional Golfers' Association tour.

Faldo, who came to the United States this year "as an experiment," had a 36-hole total of 132, 12 shots under par on the palm-studded course.

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Arab News

Special German Supplement



SAUDI ARABIAN-GERMAN RELATIONS: King Khaled and Foreign Minister Saud Al-Faisal paid visits to the Federal Republic of Germany last year to intensify economic cooperation between the two countries. Left picture shows Prince Saud Al-Faisal meets West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher in Bonn November last year. Picture in center shows King Khaled with West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt last June while Prince Saud Al-Faisal discussing, right, matters of mutual interests with his West German counterpart and Chancellor Schmidt in Bonn.

Between Saudi Arabia and Germany

Relations make impressive development

A Contribution to Arab News by Dr. Otto Graf Lambdorff, Federal Minister of Economics.

BONN, — German-Saudi Arabian relations have throughout their fairly short history evolved on the basis of close friendly ties between the peoples of the two neighboring

regions of Europe and the Near East. Their development in the past five years has been particularly impressive. Today — at the beginning of the 1980s — a remarkable

measure of common thinking characterizes the Saudi Arabian and the German governments' political views. The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has become our most important trad-

ing partner of all Arab countries and even of the entire Near and Middle East. There are many reasons for this: the development may be reduced to two essential

elements. The basic conditions for intensive economic cooperation on both sides. The objective pursued by the Saudi Arabian government vigorously, though not without a sense of proportion, to free the country from its overwhelming dependence on the oil industry and to diversify its economy fits together with the ability of the German export industry to cooperate in many fields. The political environment, which plays an ever more important role for the extent and intensity of international economic integration, has long been prepared by both governments through contacts and consultations with the result that it has become a major buttress and quality of present-day economic cooperation.

A review of the progress of our economic relations since 1975 — the year in which Saudi Arabia's second Five-Year Plan was enacted to build up the country's economic potential and which represents a turning point in its economic development — reveals a thoroughly positive picture. German goods delivered to Saudi Arabia more than tripled in that period. With a total bilateral trade volume of DM 8.7 billion Saudi Arabia has since 1979 ranked first among our trading partners in the Near and the Middle East. In 1979, German exports to Saudi Arabia stood at DM 4.41 billion in all (first half of 1980: DM 2.1 billion) while its imports from Saudi Arabia amounted to DM 4.3 billion (first half of 1980: DM 3.7 billion). A few large contracts in the infra-structure field contributed decisively to the rapid increase in the goods trade. A sector analysis shows that the German export industries most strongly represented are the traditional sectors producing electrical engineering goods, plant and equipment as well as motor vehicles. Ranking behind the U.S.A. and Japan, the Federal Republic of Germany has traditionally occupied third place among Saudi Arabia's suppliers.

Saudi Arabia has gained special importance for the economy of the Federal Republic of Germany because it now tops the list of our major mineral oil suppliers. In 1979, no less than 17 per cent of the crudes refined in the Federal Republic of Germany were Saudi Arabian crudes. The figures available for the first nine months of 1980 show a further rise of this trend. The importance of close cooperation with the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia especially in the oil sector has once again made clear — not only by the events of the past twelve months.

On the other hand the trade statistics for the first nine months of 1980 also show that German export industries must continue their efforts if they wish to keep the attractive Saudi Arabian export market open for the products to a similar extent. While our exports to the Arab countries experienced another average increase of 10.7 per cent in this period, imports by Saudi Arabia for the first time went down — though slightly — by 2.3 per cent. It is not difficult to identify the following as explanations: fiercer competition with East Asian countries, for instance, in the building sector, the effects of changed dollar parities placing German goods in Saudi Arabia under additional competitive pressure and the participation of German industry-less strong than originally expected in the planning and construction of the new industrial centers of Yanbu and Jubail. However, our economic relations with Saudi Arabia are not at all restricted to a comprehensive two-way trade flow. In building up their economies, it is the developing nations' legitimate right to expect the industrialized countries to involve themselves in the longer term beyond the scope of mere export interests; this enables the developing nations to participate actively in free international trade within the framework of their possibilities. Thus for the oil-rich developing countries the question as to the perspectives for the post-oil period is already arising.

Saudi Arabia who strives forward creating a liberal economic system and policy comparable to those of the Federal Republic of Germany unequivocally supports modern economic cooperation with the industrialized countries in the spirit of genuine partnership.

This requires mutual readiness for collaboration in the long term on the basis of mutual trust taking the economic potential of individual countries into proper account. For the industrialized countries this obviously includes the readiness to transfer industrial know-how, to improve the transfer of tech-

nology and to increase their involvement in the field of industry-related vocational education.

Industry as well as economic and commercial associations and organizations in the Federal Republic of Germany have been prepared for such cooperation on a partnership basis for many years. Facts and figures im-



Dr. Otto Graf Lambdorff

ssively reflect German industry's share in the development of Saudi Arabia's industry and infra-structure. Renowned large and medium-sized industrial enterprises as well as consultancy and engineering firms have worked in Saudi Arabia for many years. This applies to spectacular large projects in much the same way as to a large number of less known ones.

Many German companies have responded to Saudi Arabia's wish for industry-related vocational education in the context of plant deliveries by setting up training centers in Saudi Arabia or in the Federal Republic of Germany. The increased number of new German-Saudi Arabian joint ventures — this is not only confined to the known ones in the vehicle engineering and steel sectors — illustrate very clearly the readiness of the German side to transfer technology on a major scale. During 1980 German investment in Saudi Arabia alone has more than doubled, that is from the date of signing of the Agreement on Legal Representation of Guaranteed-Private Investment.

In close cooperation with the government of Saudi Arabia, the Federal Republic of Germany is making efforts toward steadily expanding and improving elements of cooperation in mutual relations, especially fundamentals for further broad involvement of German companies in Saudi Arabia. Apart from the traditional possibility of direct government-to-government talks so important instrument for both countries in this area is the Saudi-German Joint Commission on Economic and Technical Cooperation. Both countries' ministers of economics jointly chair this commission, which comprises representatives of government and industry so as to deal optimally with the broad spectrum of possibilities for economic collaboration.

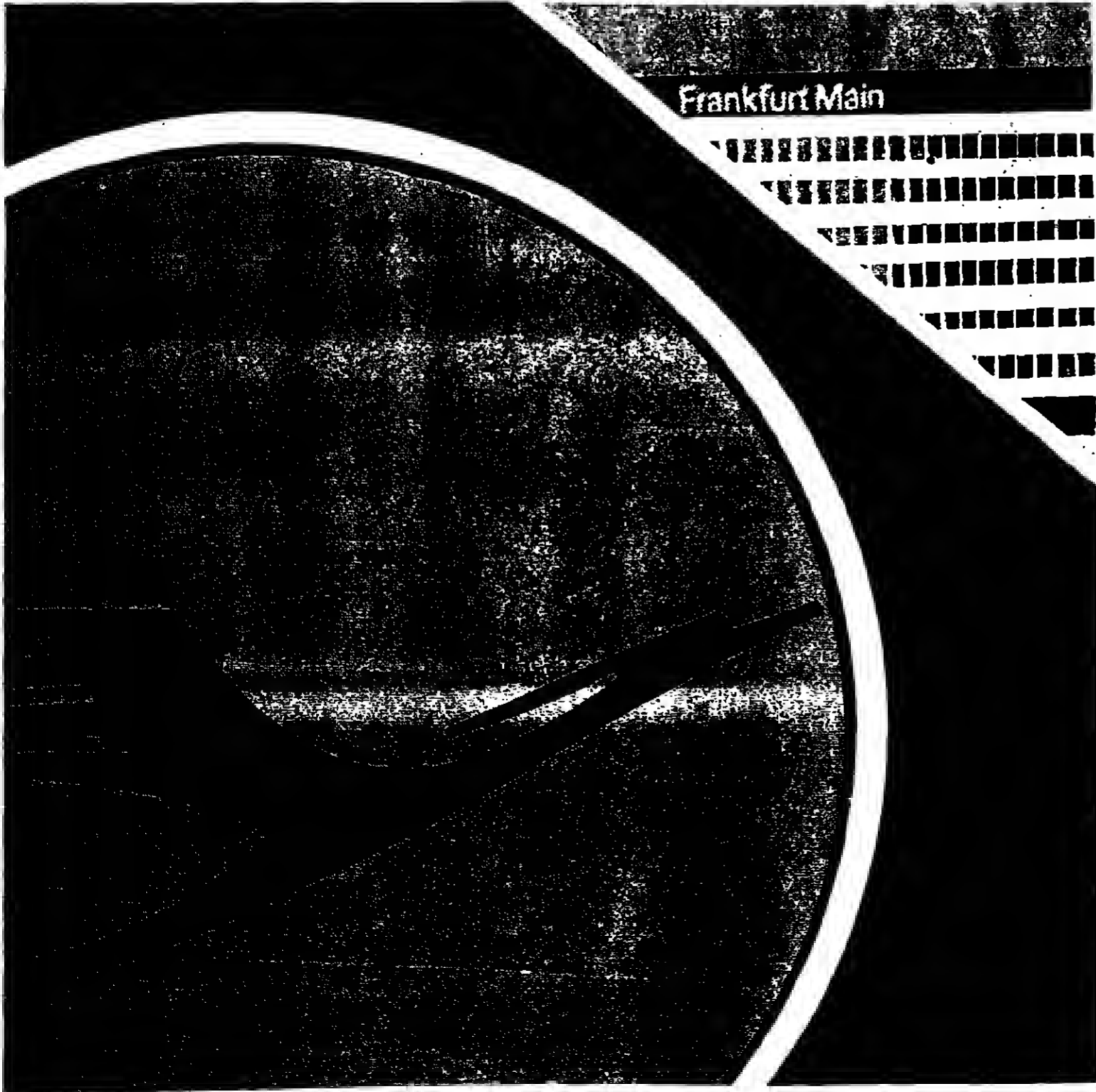
Since its first meeting in Bonn in August 1975 this commission has been able to generate a number of impulses for bilateral relations. Special progress has, for instance, been made in the cooperation with the Saudi ministry responsible for vocational schools, agreed upon at the first meeting of the commission. In the meantime more than 80 experts have taken up work on nine different projects in the country. Moreover, an agreement was signed at the latest (fourth) meeting of the commission in Riyadh in January of this year which facilitates the sending of German experts to Saudi Arabia and thus makes possible a more intensive transfer of know-how. An inter-governmental agreement on scientific and technological cooperation — also signed at the fourth meeting — is designed to lay the bases for closer cooperation in this important field. The Agreement, signed at the commission's third meeting, on Legal Representation of Guaranteed-Private Investment has already proved its value. The Federal government is looking forward to unreserved continuation of economic cooperation with Saudi Arabia. From frequent meetings with government representatives of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia I am confident that the Saudi Arabian government will also pursue the consistent application of this concept of cooperation. Therefore I am positive that German industry will use this opportunity for further intensive cooperation in the interest of the economies of both countries.

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By Hans Matthofer,
Federal Minister of Finance

BONN — Since early 1979 the world has been confronted by a further dramatic shift in balance of payments patterns. This is true both of the group of industrialized countries, in which even traditional surplus countries such as Japan and Germany are now registering deficits, and it is particularly true of the group of non-oil developing countries, whose deficits, already massive, are likely to increase even further over the next few years.

This picture is mirrored by the current account surplus of the oil-exporting coun-

tries, which will amount to more than \$100 billion this year and will probably not be much less next year either.

We can reasonably assume that the industrialized countries will, in the medium run, best be able to eliminate their deficits. There are various ways in which this process can be implemented: by saving energy in consumption and production — a process that is now already apparent — by developing more energy-efficient production techniques, and finally also by stepping up exports to the rest of the world.

The developing countries face a quite different situation, most of these countries are extremely poor, and if they are to raise the living standards of their growing populations — even only modestly — they must be put in a position to pay for and to continue paying for the imports they need for their development.

In contrast, the overall surplus of oil-exporting countries is likely to prevail for some length of time, since for a number of these countries the capacity for absorption will lag behind oil revenues. Thus, in the medium term, the current account deficits of developing countries will be matched essentially by the current account surpluses of oil-exporting countries.

The question will be to make the best use of all available channels, and in doing so working toward a state of close and trusting cooperation between industrialized oil-exporting and non-oil developing countries.

As long as oil-exporting countries will continue to be in surplus, there are bound to be petrodollars looking for safe and profitable investment. They have a special interest in the security and profitability of their investments. Especially Germany, itself a surplus country for many years, should find this interest easy to understand.

Basically there are four ways to meet both the capital requirements of non-oil developing countries and the investment requirements of the oil-exporting countries, while at the same time offering a practicable solution to the recycling of petrodollars:

The oil-exporting countries should as before make part of their revenue available to the International Monetary Fund, to the international development banks and to other international funds, as these institutions are rightly expected to assume an even larger share of the recycling of surplus funds and to alleviate the burden of developing countries and as it is generally agreed that these institutions will have to play an increasing role in the recycling process in line with its terms of reference the IMF would, as before, pay special attention to a sound economic structure in borrowing countries, while the development banks and international funds would monitor the proper deployment of loans.

To date a major part of disposable OPEC revenue has been invested in the international banking system. By making loans to deficit countries, and especially to developing countries, these banks have assumed a significant part of the burden of recycling. There is no doubt that the international banks have proved to be particularly adaptable and inventive in this respect. There is however, a question whether they can continue to play this central part in absorbing petrodollars and passing them on to the developing countries. In my opinion, limits to their recycling capacity are to some extent already visible, as they will not be able to exceed a specific risk quota, if only in their own interest. Nevertheless, the international banking system will continue to play a major role in recycling oil revenues.

In addition there is substantial scope to

intensity direct cooperation between oil-exporting and industrialized countries. In this respect I very much welcome the borrowing arrangement, concluded between the Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency and my government. This arrangement helps to finance our deficit on current account. Despite this deficit

my government makes substantial efforts to increase our aid to developing countries. Granting development assistance while our own current account is in deficit means, of course, that Germany, almost like a bank, assumes part of the debtor risk and effects the necessary maturity transformation. Other

industrialized countries should consider to what extent they too are in a position to pursue cooperation along similar lines.

Finally, an important channel for the recycling of petrodollars is provided by the various possibilities for the direct provision of capital from oil-producing to developing countries. Here, too, I feel that there is con-

(Continued on Page 11)

Petrodollars : A challenge to world monetary system

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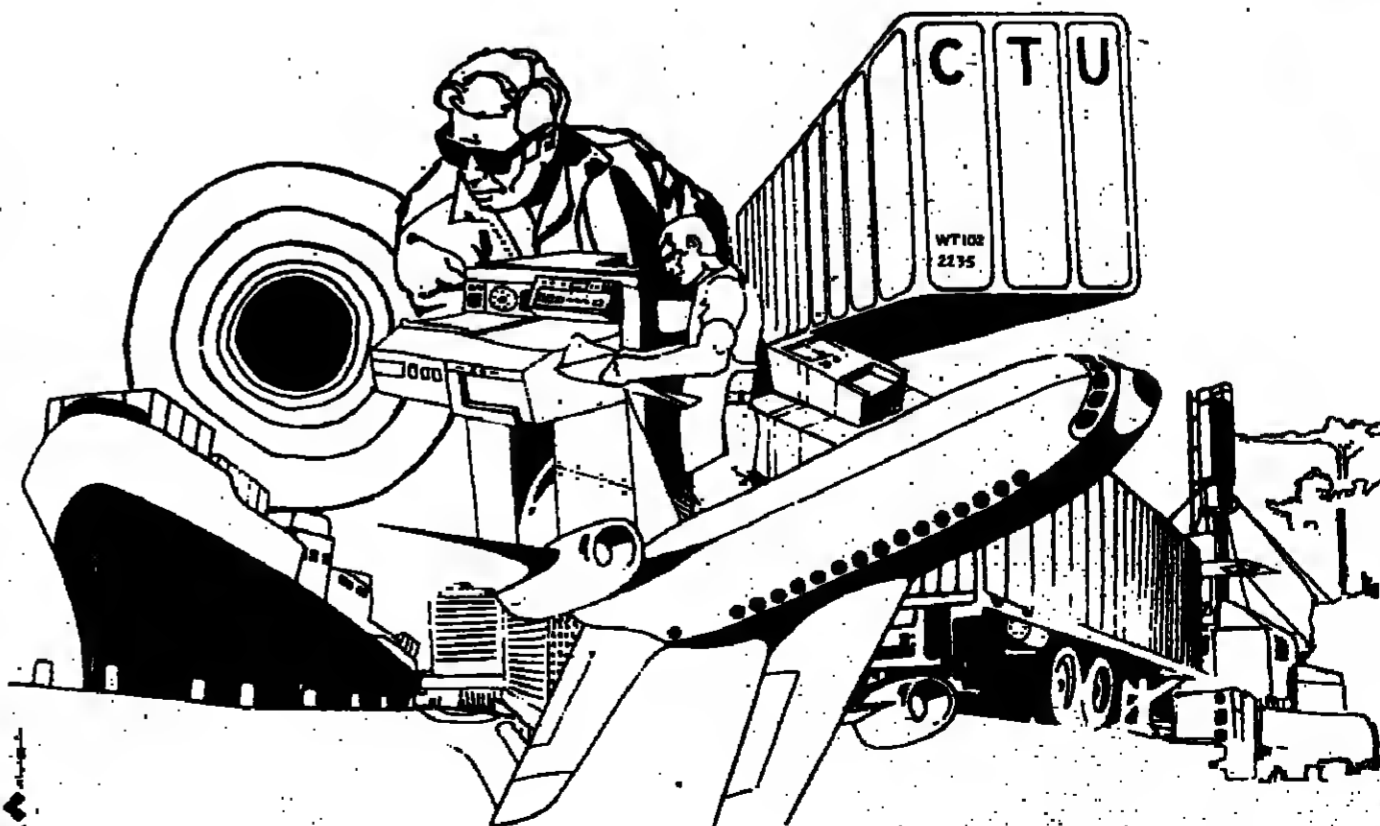
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By Kamal Hamdi and Rudolph Johns

BONN — The industrial nations, as the largest consumers of oil today, must make an orderly retreat away from it, and undertake substantial investment necessary for a restructuring of the economy. This was one of the most important recommendations of the 11th World Energy Conference which was held from September 8 to 12 in the Bavarian capital of Munich.

With 'Energy for our World' as its motto, the Conference also considered the prospects for world energy production. It came to the conclusion that in about fifty years coal and nuclear energy would have to cover nearly two-thirds of all energy requirements, which are expected to undergo a sharp increase. The conference also recommended stepped up utilization of solar, wind and tidal energy as well as that of biomass — even though in its view these were expected to make only limited contribution to meeting the world's future energy needs.

Long before these proposals were made, the Federal Republic of Germany and other Western industrial states have realized the

compelling need for reducing their oil consumption. The issue received considerable attention at their last three summits in Bonn, Tokyo and Venice.

The Western Economic Summit at Venice last June was, in fact, dominated by the issues relating to energy. Subsequently, a comprehensive energy strategy to reduce the use of oil over the next ten years was adopted, even though the Seven industrial powers admitted that there were no "quick or easy solutions" to solve world's economic problems.

The Venice communique said that the Seven had firmly committed themselves to the general oil consumption target set earlier by the wider membership of the International Energy Agency (IEA). Accordingly the oil element in their combined energy demand in 1990 is to be cut from the present 53 per cent to about 40 per cent.

At the Venice summit, the Seven decided to displace some of their oil imports by developing coal resources and nuclear power. This effort, coupled with energy conservation, will provide the equivalent of 15 million to 20 million barrels of oil a day. Increasing

Efforts to reduce consumption of oil

use of renewable sources was also decided upon. The conservation strategy includes that no new oil-fired generating capacity should be constructed, save in exceptional circumstances. Conversion of oil-fired capacity to other fuels will be accelerated. Increased efforts, including fiscal incentives to step up the substitution of oil in industry, are to be undertaken. Measures to encourage oil saving investments in residential and commercial buildings are also envisaged. Besides, efforts for introduction of increasingly fuel-efficient vehicles are to be stepped up.

All these measures have, in fact, been underway in the Federal Republic of Germany for the past several years. Moreover, these have been quite successful and brought Bonn cudos both from the IEA as well as the European Commission. Oil consumption in the first six months of 1980 decreased by 6 million tons or 9 per cent to 65.5 million tons as compared to the corresponding period last year.

The share of mineral oil in the total primary energy consumption thus went down to 47.5 per cent in comparison to 51 per cent during 1979 and 55 per cent in 1973. This marked the lowest percentage since 1966. Official sources expect even during the entire year 1980, the oil consumption to lie below the until now highest level of 1973. This is particularly significant as during 1973 and 1980, the Federal Republic of Germany would have achieved an estimated economic growth of 18 per cent. Besides, until mid-1980 alone, the number of private-owned cars has more than trebled — from 6.2 million in 1973 to 23.2 million. In addition, residential facilities have become better, the number of housing units has increased by 2 million, the average residential area encompasses eighty instead of 75 square meters, and the share of centrally heated apartments has gone up from 50 to 70 per cent.

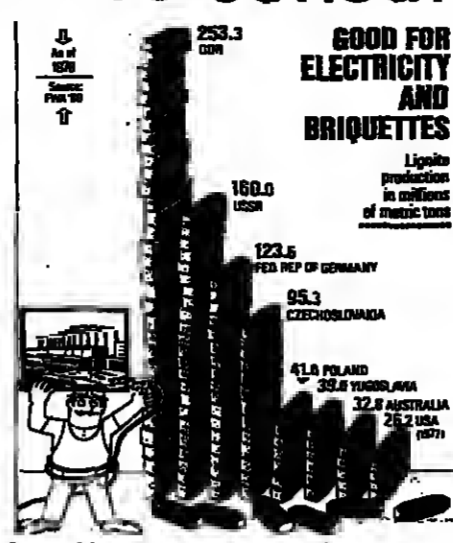
Nevertheless, there have been notable savings especially in use of light heating oil: 15 per cent during the first half of this year, compared with the same period 1979. In comparison to pre-1973 figures, the saving works out to as much as 30 per cent.

The high prices for oil played a leading part in reducing the avoidable waste of energy. In addition: whereas financial incentives have been provided for required renovation of older houses, the Federal Government has been encouraging installations in new buildings with a view to conserving energy. The use of oil, on the other hand, is being discouraged.

With a view to lowering the consumption of petrol, the car manufacturers have agreed to introduce technical changes. The use of methanol mixed with petrol is also being tried out. Simultaneously, increased use of coal for generation of power and electricity is being encouraged and steps have been taken to allow for an increased import.

Besides, special attention is being paid to coal liquefaction and gasification. The new techniques for the purpose have cost the government DM 650 million since 1977. Pilot plants are being built or are already in operation in the mining areas. Apart from cutting back the share of oil in primary energy needs, the realization of Bonn's program to speed up coal refining will enable German firms to play one of the leading roles on the world market for coal refining technology. The practical realization will be in the hands of the industry.

Another use of coal, which is the only energy source available in larger quantities —



but at high prices — in the Federal Republic of Germany, is its increased use in power stations — for production of both electricity and district heating. Today oil contributes only 7 per cent in power stations, nuclear power by 11 per cent.

Just such a multi-purpose power station is currently under construction in the Saarland, the south-west of the Federal Republic of Germany. A major energy corporation producing coal and coke, electricity, gas and district heating is building the 'power station of the future' at the town of Volkingen. This power station with an installed capacity of 230 Megawatt and schedules to be opera-

tional in 1982, will not have the familiar smoke-belching chimney stack. Instead there will be a cooling tower. The planning concept provides for the removal of dust and sulphur from all emissions.

The use of ballast coal and other low-value combustibles, the more rational use of coal, more ecologically acceptable combustion methods and higher electricity production levels are not the only advantages of this 'new generation' of coal-fired power stations. They also afford a range of uses for so-called waste products. Waste heat can be used as a source for central heating as well as for horticultural purposes.

Whereas technologies underway for the more economical use of energy are expected to contribute considerably to safeguarding future energy supply, solar, wind, and other renewable energies are also regarded as important in the long view by the government of the Federal Republic of Germany. Their contribution to the future energy supply is not expected to exceed 5-10 per cent in the year 2000. Harnessing of renewable sources of energy was initially funded under the Basic Energy Research Program 1974-77. They have been continued on an increasing scale under the Energy Research and Energy Technologies Program 1977-80.

Despite constraints in the technical utilization of solar energy in the Federal Republic of Germany, a large number of institutes and companies are engaged in successful research and development efforts whose benefits will accrue to other countries too.



Ambassador Alfred Vestring

Chronology of Saudi Arabian German relations

By a Staff Writer

JEDDAH — Relations between the Arabian peninsula and Germany date back to a little more than 50 years ago — a time of colonial era during which Germany had no political influence in the area.

The German presence in the peninsula however represented technical assistance to the Ottoman Empire to build the Hijaz railway from Damascus to Medina via Amman.

The railway line was completed in 1908 but destroyed during World War I. (Work to reconstruct this vital rail track is meanwhile being drawn up by Saudi Arabia and concerned Arab countries).

Germany had colonial interests in other parts of the world. By the end of the 19th century the German Empire secured footholds in Africa (Togo, Cameroon, Namibia and Tanzania) and in the Pacific (Samoa and New Guinea). Twenty five years after German domination these colonies were put under the trusteeship of the League of Nations by the Treaty of Versailles in 1919.

In 1928 German began political contacts with Arabia, and at the initiative of the then Kingdom of Hijaz and Najd and its dependencies, Gustav Stressemann, Germany's foreign minister, declared in 1928 Berlin's willingness to negotiate a friendship treaty between the two countries.

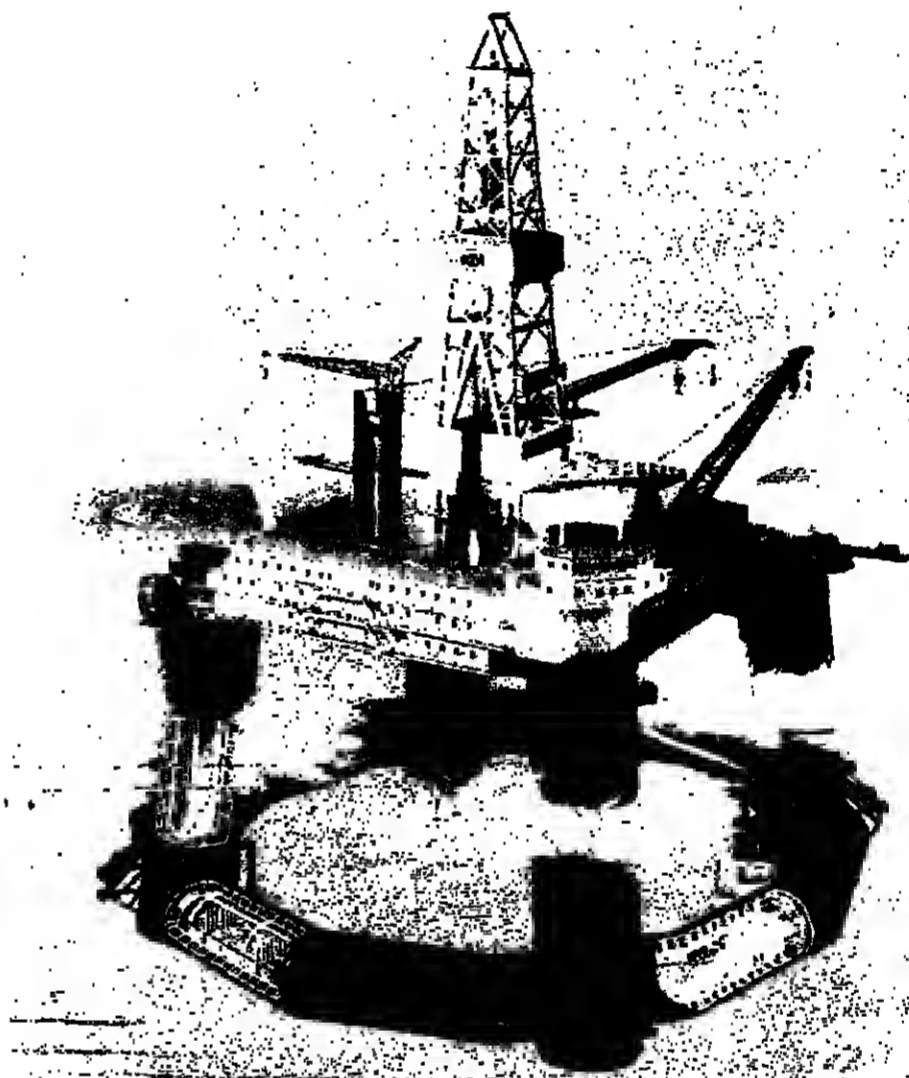
A year later a treaty to this effect was signed in Cairo by German Ambassador Stöhrer and Ambassador Sheikh Hafez Wahba in Cairo, on behalf of King Abdul Aziz. Relations flourished between the countries, and from 1929 to 1933 Germany maintained an honorary consulate in Jeddah. In 1938 the two governments upgraded their diplomatic relations to full ambassadorial level with the Saudi Arabian ambassador in London also accredited ambassador in Berlin, and Germany's envoy to Baghdad accredited to Jeddah.

In February 1939 Herr Fritz Grobba, German ambassador in Baghdad flew to Jeddah, via Cairo aboard a new Junker 52 Luftwaffe aircraft, for talks with Prince Faisal ibn Abdul Aziz, then minister of foreign affairs.

German officials here recall that upon the ambassador's arrival there was heavy rain after a long period of drought, and it was generally accepted here as a good omen for Saudi Arabian-German relations.

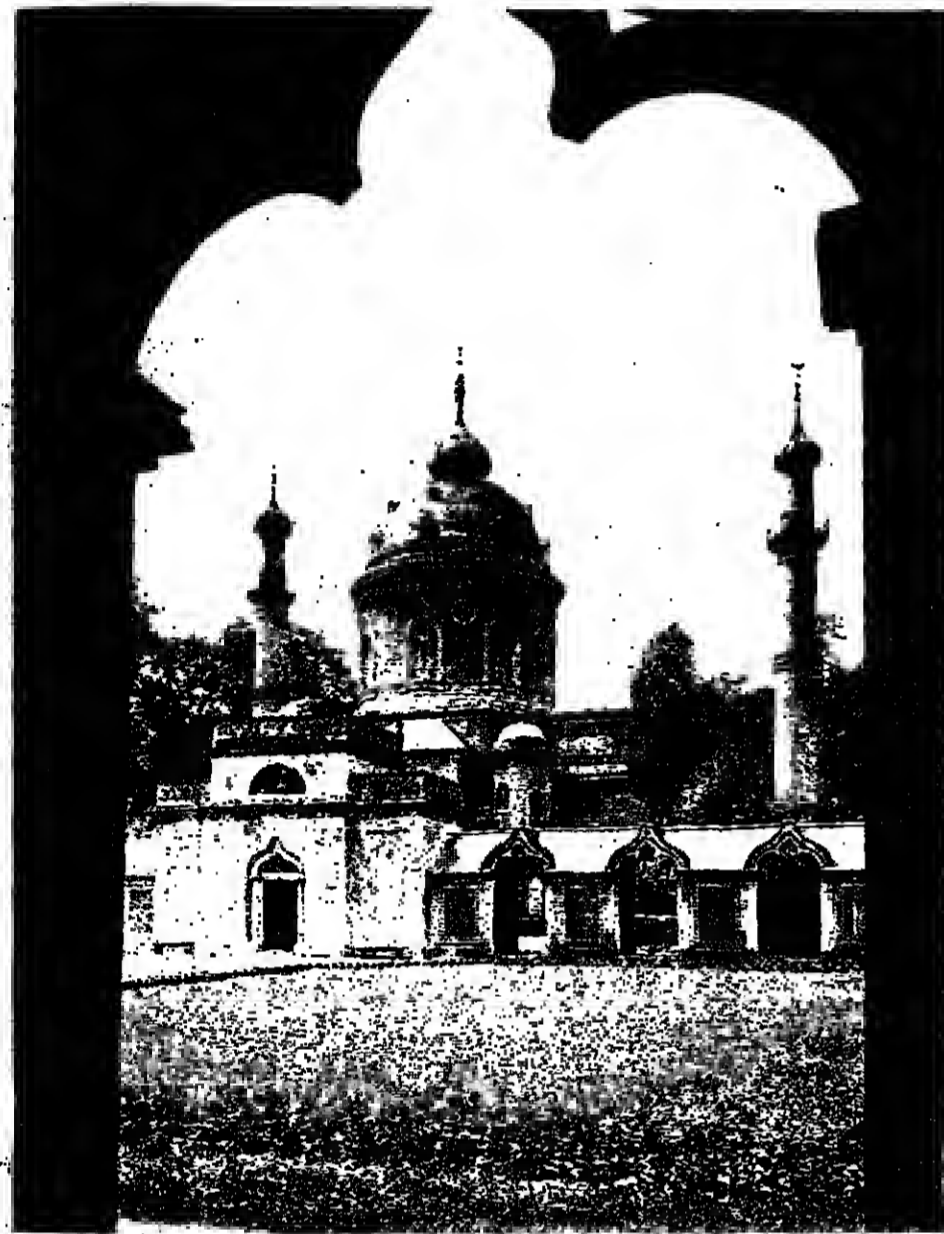
At the break out of World War II in 1942 King Abdul Aziz informed the German government that Saudi Arabia would maintain its neutrality in the conflict. The state of war however had been declared in February 1945 to be officially ended by the Saudi Arabian government in July 1951. Three years later the two countries re-established diplomatic relations in November 1954 and an ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany was installed in Jeddah from 1955 to 1959.

Diplomatic relations suffered a setback between 1965 and 1973. Since then Bonn and Riyadh continued to make remarkable progress, notably in economic and political fields.

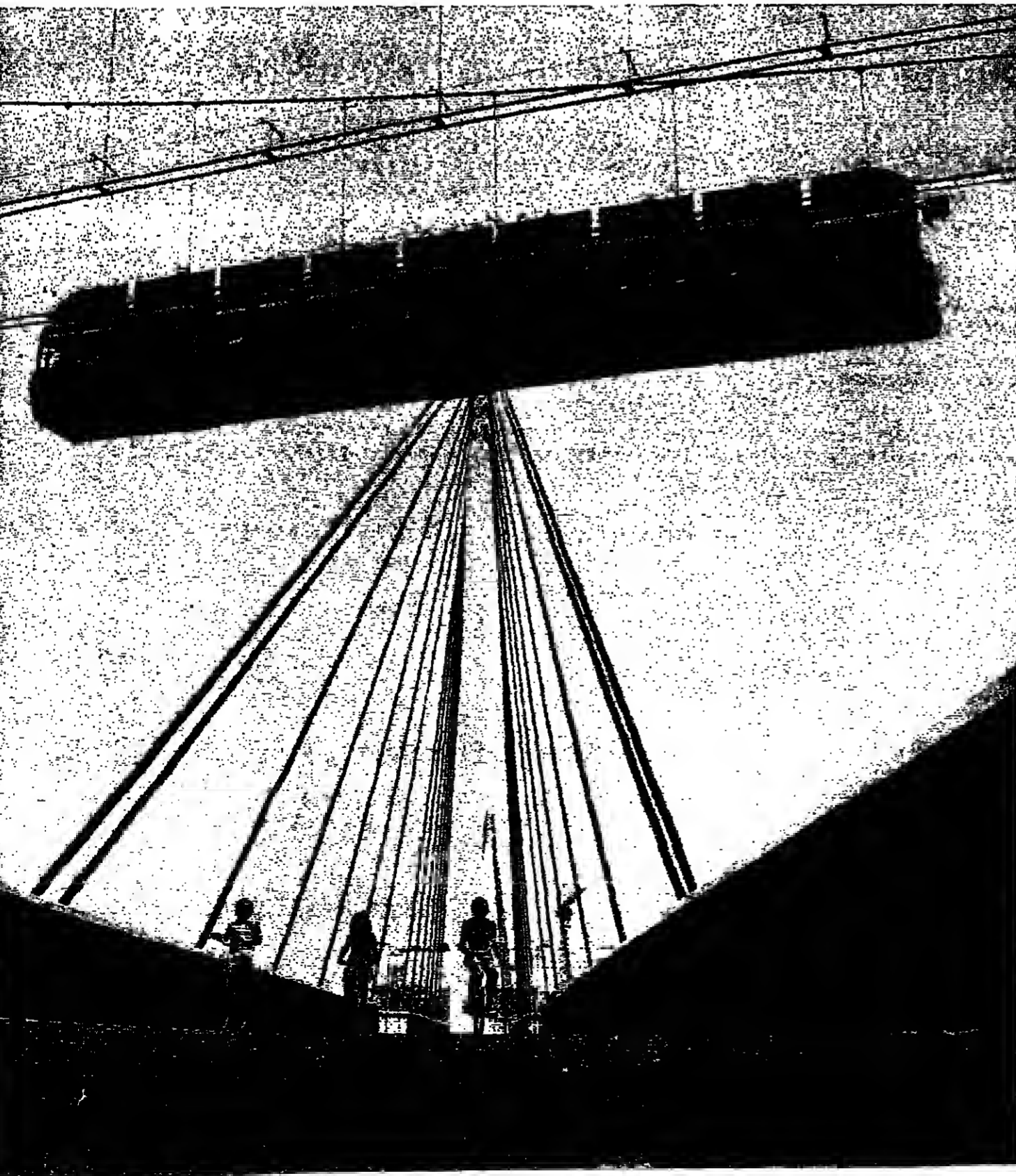


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	Year	Exports to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia	Imports from the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
Area: 248,600 sq km	1973	334	1,923
Population: 61 million	1974	735	5,256
Capital: Bonn	1975	1,396	3,897
Date of foundation: May 23, 1949	1976	2,995	4,516
Head of State: Dr. Karl Carstens, president of the Federal Republic of Germany	1977	3,957	4,463
Head of Government: Herr Helmut Schmidt, federal chancellor	1978	4,159	3,033
Foreign Minister: Herr Hans-Dietrich Genscher	1979	4,410	4,300
Ambassador in Jeddah: Herr Alfred B. Vestring	1980	4,410	10,298
Currency: Deutsche mark			
(Feb. 1981: 1DM = 1.54 SR)			
German nationals living in Saudi Arabia: eight to 10,000			



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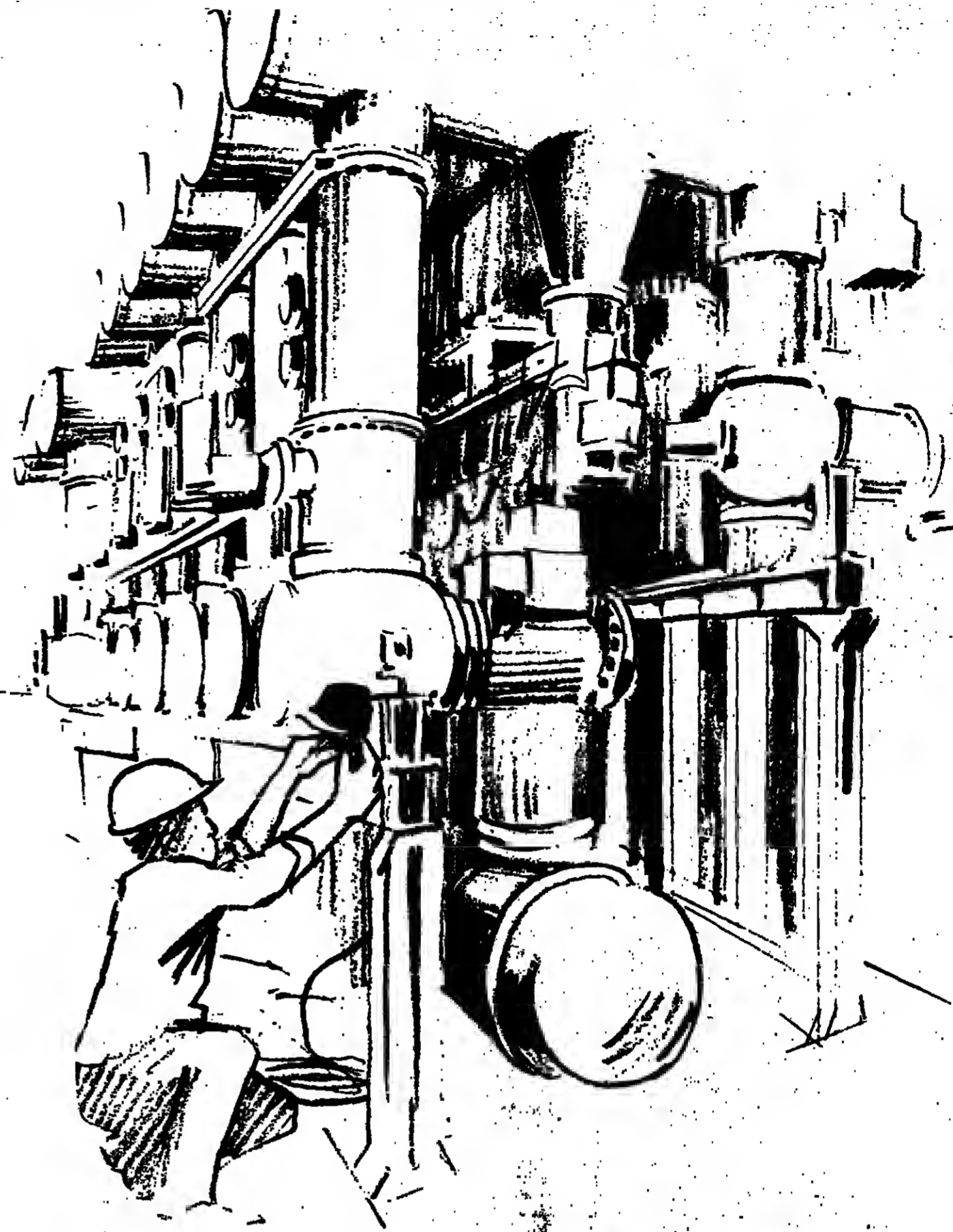
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By Kamal Hamdi
and Rudolph Johns

Investment opportunities in Federal Germany

BONN — Whereas direct investments in Saudi Arabia by private German enterprises increased by 124.7 per cent — from M39.7 million in 1978 to DM 89.2 million in 1980 — and to 103.7 million DM in mid 1980. Saudi investments in the Federal Republic of Germany have remained stagnant at DM 7.6 million. It is not surprising, therefore, that the issue cropped up in discussions at the fourth session of the Saudi Arabian-German Economic Commission after this year.



GOVERNMENT DISTRICT: Federal Parliament of West Germany in Bonn with members' office block (background) and press center (foreground).

Nevertheless, the fact remains that the year 1978 marked more than a two-fold increase in Saudi capital in the Federal Republic of Germany, which amounted to no more than M3.5 million in 1977. Even if this trend has continued in the ensuing years, it does not guarantee the possibilities which the Federal Republic offers to foreign capital. The investment climate is ideal, indeed, here is social and political stability, productivity is high, infrastructure optimal and purchasing power considerable.

These positive factors counterweight the so-called negative aspects, such as high wages, above-the-average tax burdens, strict regulations to avoid environmental pollution, a skilled work-force, and a tight network of social obligations which employers cannot escape. These obviously do not deter foreigners. Until the end of last year, foreign capital to Germany totalled DM 73 billion.

There are several reasons for the Federal Republic to welcome foreign investments. Even though foreign capital in the country lies distinctly higher than German investments abroad — these amount to DM 58 billion — the outflow of funds abroad has been growing at a faster pace than the inflow.

However, the incoming capital helps contribute to stability. Presently, foreign investments are instrumental in ensuring 10 per cent of the jobs in Germany.

A recent study by the Commerzbank provides a valuable insight into the structure of foreign capital in the Federal Republic.

Since 1961, USA has continued to top the list, accounting for 37 per cent of total foreign capital, followed by 35 per cent held by Germany's EEC partners. The EFTA countries too have a considerable share of 16 per cent. Among these Switzerland tops.

These figures, however, refer to international holdings which are domiciled in Switzerland, but have their origins elsewhere overseas. On the other hand, however, even

Foreign investments in Germany are concentrated in regions which have been chosen either because of traditional or rational or both grounds. From among the 210 corporations with foreign participation, which were constituted in the first half of 1979, the largest number — forty-nine — have been located in Dusseldorf. Others preferred Frankfurt, Munich or Hamburg. However, Cologne and Aachen too had a considerable share.

Whereas investors from neighboring countries usually choose the nearest possible location in Germany, non-Europeans do not afford to go after geographical proximity.

Depending on the sectors, for them, the decision regarding location depends on proximity to the airport, infrastructural facilities, availability of qualified labor, and sometimes even the number of countrymen in the proposed location. This is particularly true of the Japanese and Koreans who prefer Dusseldorf, the next choice being the Rhein-Main region with Frankfurt as its center. Even Hamburg is chosen for its harbor facilities.

The Rhein-Main region has in fact been the first choice of U.S. investors for the last two decades, particularly as it offers English-speaking local staff and transport and communication facilities which the Americans value. Besides, Frankfurt is for years a banking and finance metropole of the Federal Republic of Germany. Most of the foreign banks too are seated there.

There are also a number of other factors for selection of location. The mineral oil processing firms prefer proximity to ports. The services sector which acts as an ancillary to the industry is strongly represented in Frank-

From page 8

siderable room for enhancing cooperation between oil-exporting and industrialized countries. For example, we could combine the technological know-how of the industrialized countries with OPEC capital to establish joint ventures and other mutual projects in developing countries.

Saudi Arabia, in particular, has already made substantial efforts in this field. I fully recognize that Saudi Arabia's financial transfers to developing countries, in terms of its national product, are far above those made by most industrialized countries. But I am also aware that the expectations of many recipient countries are directed in large degree toward the oil-exporting countries, because the problems of many developing countries are closely connected with oil price rises.

The problem of recycling petrodollars demonstrates once again the urgent need for closer international cooperation. The economies of the world are now so closely interlinked that many problems can be solved only by mutual efforts. So we should not improve our cooperation and to strengthen our mutual trust.

furt and its vicinity.

The relatively younger micro-electronic branch appears to be fond of Munich: four of the world's five leading manufacturers of electronic components are represented there, either with factories or distribution agencies for the whole of Europe. The Bavarian capital headquarters the European Patents Office as well as the internationally renowned Siemens.

Potential foreign investors who are not bound by traditional or sectoral compulsions may also choose locations in areas close to West Germany's borders. These have the advantage of bringing in state subsidies.

The favorable exchange rates of many foreign currencies in relation to D-Mark undoubtedly made Germany particularly attractive in the early 70s. Even though that is no longer the case, the Federal Republic of Germany has not ceased to capture the foreign capital.

This is evidenced by a rather large number of new establishments which foreign investors have founded in the Federal Republic. Besides, the representatives of foreign com-

panies have repeatedly pointed out that the cost factor does not adversely affect their decision, which continues to be in favor of Germany.

Among the factors influencing their decisions in favor of Germany are: economic and political stability, the constitutionally guaranteed right to private property, deep-rooted market economy, disciplined work-force fully aware both of its rights and obligations, and lack of avoidable red tapism.

Among the favorable economic conditions, the foreigners often refer to the advantage of a sound and growing market within Germany itself. The country's membership of the EEC opens up greater possibilities. Besides, a number of German cities like Hanover, Frankfurt, Nurnberg, Dusseldorf, Cologne and Berlin, are year in year out meeting point for traders from all over the world.

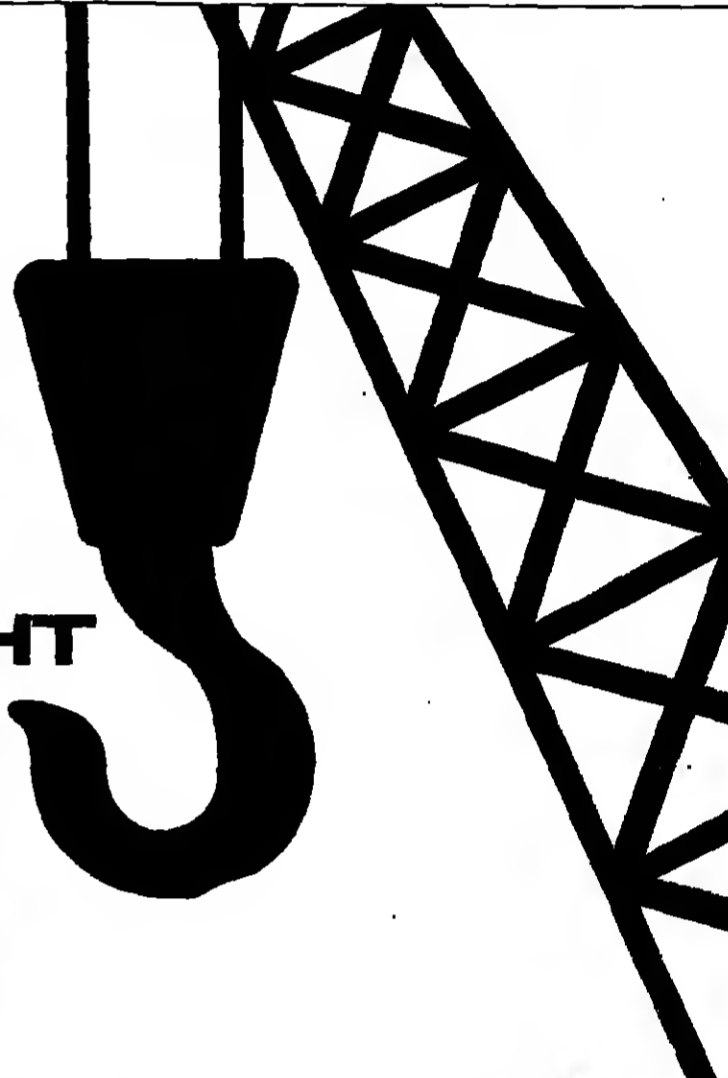
In addition, Germany offers an ideal location from the point of view of transport and communications facilities too. Frankfurt lies in the geographical center of the Federal

Republic, and Intercity fast trains drive in all directions hourly. On the one side, Germany borders on Switzerland and Austria which are partners to the EEC. On the other, it has COMECON states such as GDR and Czechoslovakia as its eastern neighbors.

Economic and locational advantages apart the technological advancement of the country and continued respect which 'Made in Germany' enjoys all over the world, also neutralize a lot of deterring cost factors, which are in-built in the body politic of the country.

There are also a series of other fiscal advantages offered by autonomous and state organizations as well as institutes for foreign investors in Germany. The Federation of German Industry (BDI) is one of the several organizations willing to provide detailed information.


BDI sources point out to a number of areas in which Saudi investments should be welcome, such as: engineering, chemicals, electrotechnique and electronics, road vehicle construction, and mineral oil processing. These are the so-called 'investments for the future,' requiring new techniques as well as further research and development, and hence appropriate for recycling of petro-dollars which in turn would be to mutual benefit.



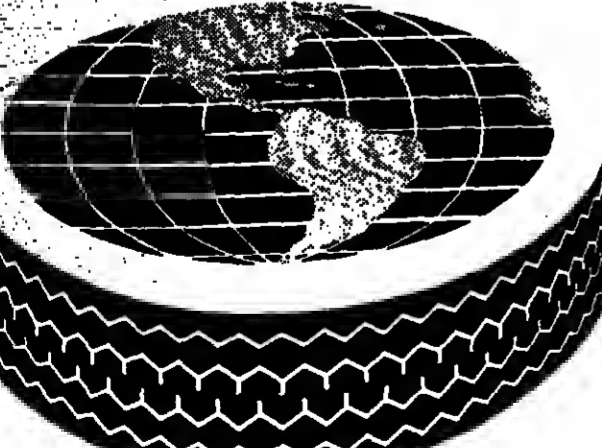

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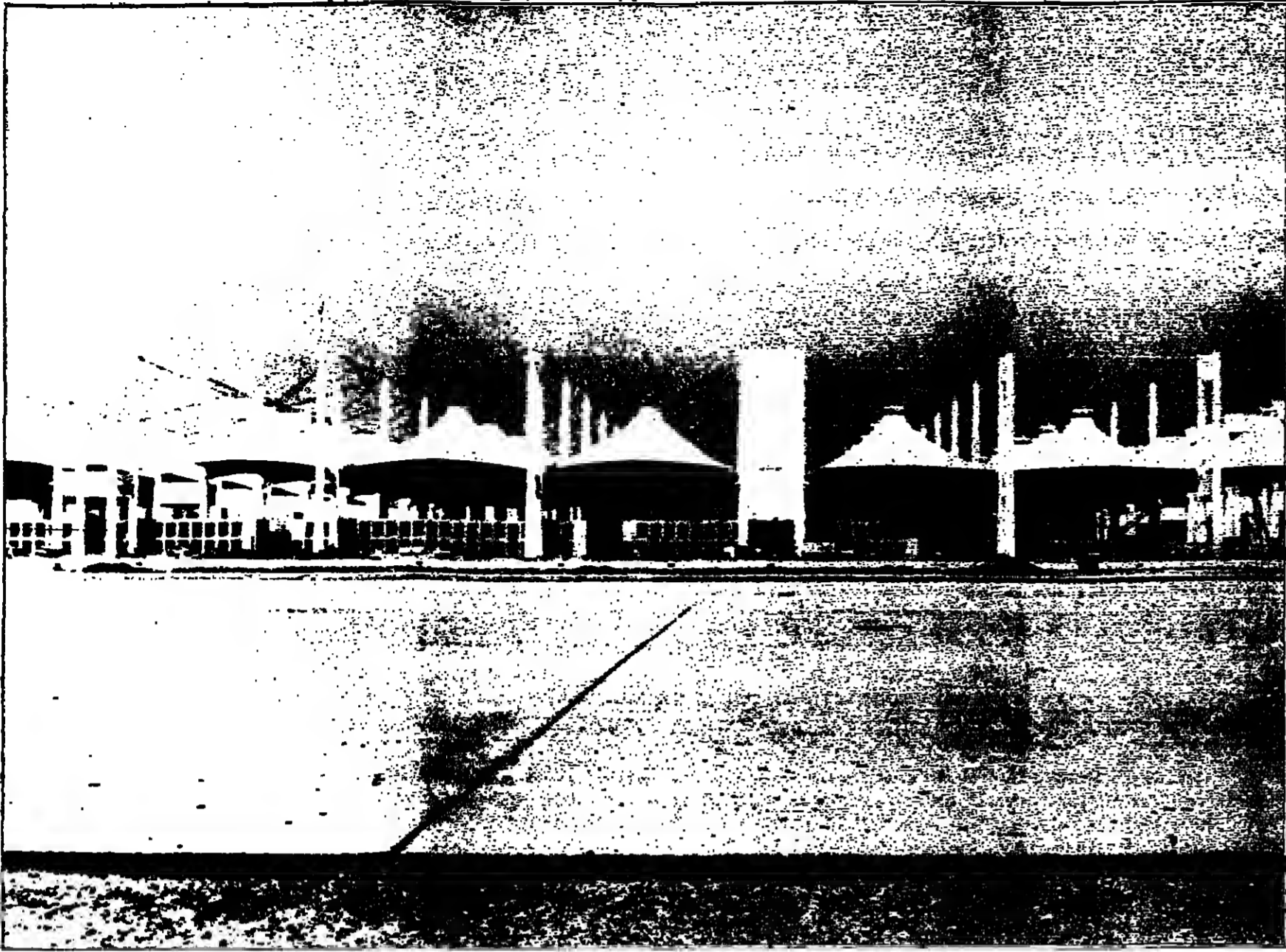


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THE MILLIPEDE OF JEDDAH

▲ The Millipede is only one of the many structures on the construction site north of Jeddah covering more than 100 square kilometers. It is here where the New Jeddah International Airport emerges. It is a turn-key project which HOCHTIEF is in the process of creating from nothing in the Tihama desert situated on the coastal plains where temperatures often exceed 50° Celsius and the relative humidity seldom drops below 90%. Even the concrete had to be extensively experimented with before the correct mixture was established.

▲ A desalination plant had to be built at the Red Sea, together with utilities to move the water to the new site. Power stations had to be built for the supply of electric energy, as well as offices, workshops, rock crushing plants and manufacturing facilities for concrete and precast elements. In addition a whole new town complete with a day-care center, hospital, schools, super market and sports facilities was constructed.

▲ All that required an unprecedented organization just as important as the actual construction but which has been relegated to a secondary role behind the widespread building-complexes spread out under the desert sun.

▲ HOCHTIEF will use 2.2 million cubic meters of concrete and 90,000 tons of reinforcing steel to build run-and taxi-ways as well as 40 buildings of different sizes which among them have a total volume of 2 million cubic meters. Twelve million cubic meters of sand and "mari" a hard coral limestone have to be moved, 300 km of pipelines installed, and 180 kilometers of roads built. An enormous task which is being accomplished in the dusty environment by 11,500 busy people.

▲ Therefore, when anyone mentions the Millipede of Jeddah, he may mean either the "Hej" Terminal for pilgrims from all over the world, with its forest of pylons supporting the tent roof construction (of which there is only one in the world) or HOCHTIEF which with 23,000 feet and hands has set out to build the New International Airport.

▲ Something, however, which is no less important, had been achieved by HOCHTIEF before the construction site in the desert could be started:



HOCHTIEF

Aktiengesellschaft · vom. Geb. Helfmann
NEW JEDDAH INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

Jeddah - Saudi Arabia
P.O. Box 1922
Tel: 6692700
Telex 401472 HTNAJ SJ

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جدة - المملكة العربية السعودية
ص.ب. 1922
تليفون 6692700
تلكس HTNAJ SJ 4-1472

RADO... It's about time

Sole Agent in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
AL GHAZALI

Fragmented text from an adjacent page, including 'leag', 'SW', 'Gov', 'SUZ', and 'KB'.

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"LAST YEAR MARGARET DIDN'T SPEAK TO ME FOR A WHOLE WEEK. SO I'M LOOKIN' FOR ONE EVEN BETTER THAN THAT."

Contract Bridge

B. Jay Becker

A Matter of Judgment

North dealer. East-West vulnerable.

NORTH
 ♠ J 8 3
 ♥ J 9 3
 ♦ 10 6 3
 ♣ 10 7

WEST
 ♠ K 8 7 6
 ♥ J 5 4 2
 ♦ K J 8

EAST
 ♠ A Q 10 4 2
 ♥ —
 ♦ A Q 9 6 5 4 3
 ♣ A 10 7 5 2

SOUTH
 ♠ A 10 7 5 2
 ♥ A K Q 9 8 7
 ♦ 2

The bidding:
 North East South West
 Pass 1♠ 10 1♥
 Pass 6♥ ?

Should you believe your eyes or your ears? This question occasionally arises at the bridge table, but the answer is sometimes difficult. It depends on your hand and the surrounding circumstances.

Consider South's problem on this deal from a tournament of four matches. South was Bill Root, Florida star. Root made a modest overall of one diamond, after East's club bid, and the next time it was his turn he was facing a six heart bid by East.

Now Bill has been around a long time and certainly appreciates the value of an ace when he sees one, let alone two of them. But he also knew that East, a foeman worthy of his steel, likewise recognized the power of an ace. And here was East, obviously aware that two aces were missing, voluntarily bidding six hearts and presumably expecting to make it.

So Root decided to believe his ears rather than his eyes, and he hid six spades. Furthermore, he was right, as West would have romped home with six hearts. You have to have good hearing in bridge to do well!

West doubled six spades, and that was it. East-West never found the diamond ruff and the contract went down two—300 points. A double or a pass by Root would have cost him a vulnerable slam.

After the hand was over, West expressed regret that he hadn't bid seven hearts, since North would have had a difficult choice of leads against seven hearts. — and, only a spade lead would have stopped the grand slam.

But Root assured him that the problem was academic, since he would have bid seven spades over seven hearts to avoid the risk of losing 2,210 points on a wrong opening lead.

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Your Individual Horoscope

Francis Drake

FOR SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1981

What kind of day will tomorrow be? To find out what the stars say, read the forecast given for your birth sign.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19)
 Your domestic routine is liable to be upset now. It's not the best time for company. Try to sopel differences with others.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20)
 Mix-ups in communications are likely. Watch small disagreements with friends. Avoid controversial topics. Don't force issues.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 20)
 It's not favorable for shopping now. Either you'll spend too much or be indiscriminate in your selections. Safeguard credit.

CANCER (June 21 to July 22)
 Live and let live. Don't get into an argument over religion or moral questions. Your sensitivity makes you vulnerable to hurts.

LEO (July 23 to Aug. 22)
 You'll probably not obtain the quiet and peace you seek. Don't let interruptions cause you to get grumpy or to withdraw into yourself.

VIRGO (Aug. 23 to Sept. 22)
 It's a busy time socially, but not without its ups and downs.

Avoid petty disputes about small matters. Aim for harmony.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22)
 You'd be wise not to mix business with pleasure. You may be too impatient to get as much accomplished as you'd like. Watch health.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21)
 In-laws seem to complicate your life now. Avoid getting into arguments over children, politics, or other controversial subjects.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21)
 It's not the best time for balancing the books or obtaining agreement from family members about mutual expenditures or investments.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 19)
 Avoid nagging loved ones now. Repeating your point won't win you any arguments. Do your best to maintain harmony with close ties.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 20 to Feb. 18)
 Watch a tendency to overdo. You may try too hard now and lose your instinctive knack. Postpone do-it-yourself projects.

PISCES (Feb. 19 to Mar. 20)
 Watch arguments with children and loved ones. Once started, an argument could continue endlessly. Leave criticisms to another time.

Crossword

by THOMAS JOSEPH

ACROSS
 1, 6 Horror
 11 Fabled talking horse
 12 Bittern, e.g.
 13 Portrayer of 26 Acres
 15 We (Lat.)
 16 Memorable period
 17 Trying period
 19 Somewhat (suff.)
 22 Barbara Hale TV role
 25 On the tiny

DOWN
 2 Algerian city
 3 Modernist painter
 4 Karloff portrayals
 5 Chemical suffix
 6 Out of 666
 7 That (Fr.)
 8 Constellation
 9 Man's nickname
 10 Cut short (suff.)
 14 With Impatience
 18 Convict (sl.)
 19 One of the charades
 27 Norse deity

Yesterday's Answer
 20 Zoo favorite
 21 — and Fritz
 22 Cicatrix
 23 By means of for short
 24 Appraise
 25 Played charades
 26 Earl Derr Biggers' sleuth
 28 Buchwald and namesakes
 29 Essential parts
 30 Baseball's Preacher
 31 Father (Fr.)
 32 Trouble
 33 Loony
 37 See 13 Across
 41 Simpleton
 42 Outlandish
 43 Tyler's guardian
 44 Like — of bricks DOWN
 1 Crow cry
 20 Zoo favorite
 21 — and Fritz
 22 Cicatrix
 23 By means of for short
 24 Appraise
 25 Played charades
 26 Earl Derr Biggers' sleuth
 28 Buchwald and namesakes
 29 Essential parts
 30 Baseball's Preacher
 31 Father (Fr.)
 32 Trouble
 33 Loony
 37 See 13 Across
 41 Simpleton
 42 Outlandish
 43 Tyler's guardian
 44 Like — of bricks DOWN

Ray's Believe It or Not!

CHAIRS WERE NOT IN GENERAL USE IN HOUSEHOLDS ANYWHERE IN THE WORLD UNTIL ABOUT 300 YEARS AGO

FRANK NEWMAN A BRITISH PHOTOGRAPHER TO GET PICTURES OF TROPICAL BIRDS, HID INSIDE A SPECIALLY BUILT DUMMY COW

RADIO PAKISTAN SUNDAY

Morning
 Propagation: 1762, 1794, 2178 (KHZ)
 Wavelength: 16.98, 16.81, 13.82 (meters)

7:45 Religious Program

8:00 News
 8:10 Repeat Music
 8:30 Musical Notes
 9:00 News
 9:05 Listener's Mail
 9:25 Repeat Music

Evening
 Propagation: 1778, 2185, 2178 (KHZ)
 Wavelength: 16.74, 13.86, 13.79 (meters)

4:30 Religious Program
 4:46 New Stars (Music)
 5:15 Sports Round-up
 5:45 One Composer
 6:00 News
 6:15 Pans Review
 6:20 On This Day
 6:25 Light Music

STAN SMITH'S TENNIS CLASS

YOUR MAIN WEAPONS TO BEAT NET PLAYER ARE THE PASSING SHOT (A) AND LOB (B).

BUT DON'T NEGLECT THE HARD-HIT DRIVE DIRECTLY TO OPONENT (C).

BALLS AIMED INTO BODY OFTEN GET FORE VOLLEY STROKE IN KNOTS!

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ARAB NEWS CALENDAR

DHAHRAN TV, Aramco
 4:30 Children's Show
 5:34 Call it Musical
 5:39 Int'l Sports World
 7:02 Betty Miller
 7:28 Cosmos
 8:25 Night in English
 9:13 Sunday Jazz

SAUDI RADIO Jeddah
 2:00 Operating
 2:01 Light Music
 2:02 Gongs of Guidance
 2:10 Light Music
 2:15 On Islam
 2:25 Pop Variety
 2:35 Light Music
 3:00 Reflections
 3:10 Press Review
 3:15 Light Music
 3:28 Long & Short
 3:30 Youth Welfare
 3:40 Light Music
 3:50 Countdown
 4:00 News
 4:05 Operating
 4:06 Holy Quran
 4:08 Gongs of Guidance
 4:10 Light Music
 4:15 The Evening Show
 4:45 Countdown of the Prophet
 10:00 Arabic by Radio
 10:10 Light Music
 10:15 The News
 10:25 Chronicle
 10:30 Sounds of the Light
 12:00 Dates to Remember
 12:15 Light Music
 11:45 A Small World
 12:00 Concert Choice
 12:45 A Handwritten With Dreams
 1:00 Countdown

SECTION FRANCAISE JEDDAH
 8:00 Operating
 8:01 World News
 8:10 News Commentary
 8:15 Music
 8:20 Sports
 8:25 On Islam
 8:30 France sur le plan
 8:35 Chans Et Occident
 8:40 Music
 8:45 Information
 8:50 London sur les informations
 8:55 Countdown
 9:00 News
 9:05 Operating
 9:06 Holy Quran
 9:08 Gongs of Guidance
 9:10 Light Music
 9:15 The Evening Show
 9:45 Countdown of the Prophet
 10:00 Arabic by Radio
 10:10 Light Music
 10:15 The News
 10:25 Chronicle
 10:30 Sounds of the Light
 12:00 Dates to Remember
 12:15 Light Music
 11:45 A Small World
 12:00 Concert Choice
 12:45 A Handwritten With Dreams
 1:00 Countdown

BBC
 8:00 World News
 8:09 Twenty-Four Hours News Summary
 8:30 Surah Wahi
 8:45 World Today
 9:00 Newsday
 9:30 Opera Star
 10:00 World News
 10:09 Twenty-Four Hours News Summary
 10:30 Surah Ward
 10:45 Something to Show You
 11:00 World News
 11:09 Reflections
 11:15 Piano Style
 11:30 Brain of Britain 1971
 12:00 World News
 12:09 British Press Review
 12:15 World Today
 12:30 Financial News
 12:40 Look Ahead
 12:45 The Trave Myst

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 6. Bad Pharmacy
 7. BAKHAR
 8. Tayyar Pharmacy
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 10. Al-Azad Pharmacy
 11. QATF
 12. Mithras Pharmacy
 13. BOFUF
 14. Al's Pharmacy
 15. BABA & BALJANSH
 16. Rafiq Pharmacy
 17. Al-Tiwan Pharmacy
 18. YAFI
 19. Tawfiq Pharmacy
 20. Saf Pharmacy

Dubai
 5745842
 5744216

Madras
 832754
 864287
 8531705
 3523436

Bahrain T.V. Programs
 Sunday: 4:00 Quran; 4:25 Today's Programs; 4:30 Children Program; 6:10 Adams Bk; 7:00 Daily Arabic Series; 8:00 Arabic News; 8:35 Comedy; 9:30 English News; 9:55 Tomorrow Program; 10:00 Local Programs; 10:30 Arabic Play/Play; 12:00 News.

Qatar T.V. Programs
 Sunday: 5:00 Quran; 5:30 Opera; 6:15 Luma English; 6:30 News; 6:45 What The Papers Say; 7:00 Sports; 7:45 Arabic Series; 8:30 Arabic News; 9:00 Round Table Discussion; 10:00 English News; 10:12 Film.

Dubai 10 T.V. Programs
 Sunday: 5:00 Quran; 5:15 Religious Talk; 5:30 Cartoon; 6:00 Quiz Program; 6:30 Sports; 7:30 Religious Series; 8:00 Local News; 8:10 Programs; 9:00 Arabic Drama; 10:00 World News; 10:35 Soap Program Review; 10:30 Classic Arabic Film.

Dubai 33 T.V. Programs
 Sunday: 6:00 Quran; 6:15 Cartoon; 6:30 Luma; 7:00 Parody My Geds; 7:30 Wrip in Character; 8:00 Islamic Reflection; 8:05 Local News; 8:10 Quiz; 9:00 Who Pays The Ferryman; 10:00 World News; 10:25 Adams; 10:30 Classic Arabic Film.

Kuwait 2 T.V. Programs
 Sunday: 7:05 Cartoon; 7:15 1 megapower; 8:00 News in English; 8:15 Golden Soul; 9:00 Islam; 9:30 Culture Film; 10:00 Religious Film.

OMAN T.V. Programs
 Sunday: 5:02 Quran; 5:08 Today Program; 5:10 Students Program; 6:15 Cartoon; 6:30 Adult Education; 6:50 Quran; 7:20 Agricultural Program; 7:40 Song; 7:50 Arabic News; 9:00 Religious Series; 9:30 Local Arabic News; 9:50 1 megapower; 10:00 English News; 10:20 English Film; 11:50 News 11:55 Quran.



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The Sponsors will not be liable after seven days from the date of this notice. If any body has any claim against him please contact us on telephones:
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JEDDAH: 6604750 - 6604753.
RIYADH: 4763325 - 4782005.



SUNSHINE EST. announces that it has given Exit-Re-entry Visas to its employees detailed above. And since they have not returned to their jobs until this date, hence SunShine Est. warns from employing these persons or hiding their whereabouts or dealing with them in any form or manner.

Anybody knowing whereabouts of any of them is requested to contact us at telephone: (03) 864-6364, Al-Khobar or inform nearest police station.

MANAGING DIRECTOR
SUNSHINE EST.

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AMERICAN
Passport No. J 1817781

STEPHEN THOMAS
MULLANEY, AMERICAN
Passport No. J 2418286

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Nedlloyd AGENT
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RIYADH, P.O.Box 753, Tel: 4789496
JUBAIL, P.O.Box 122, Tel: 8329622

HANSA AGENT: Hajj Abdullah Aliraza & Co., P.O.Box 8, Dammam, Tel: 8324134
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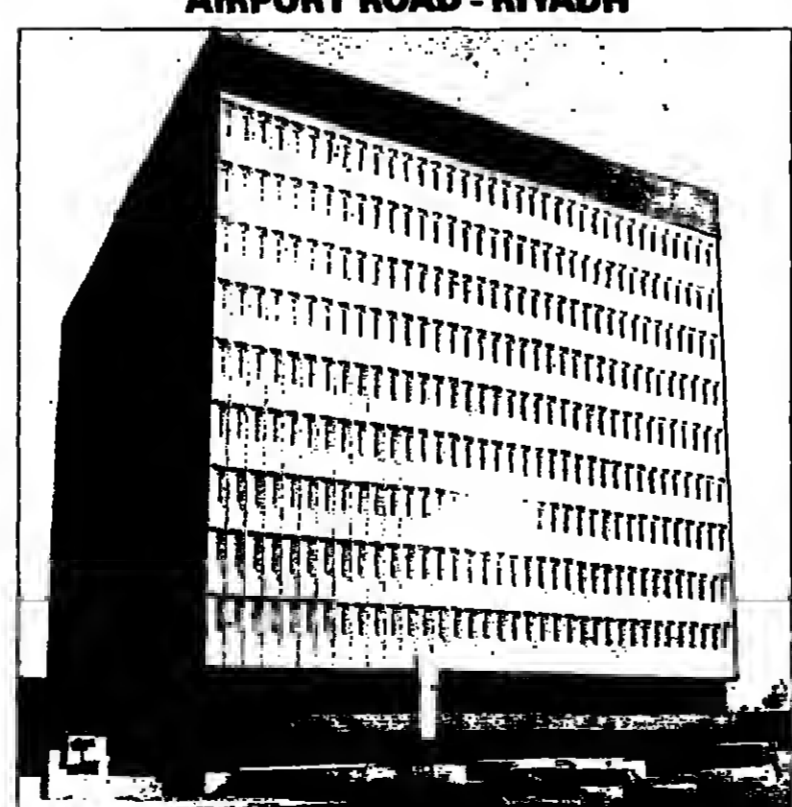
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- ELECTRICIAN
- ASSISTANT STOREKEEPER

PROJECT PERSONNEL:

- RESIDENT (SITE) ENGINEER
- CIVIL WORKS CO-ORDINATOR
- PROJECT ESTIMATOR
- MECHANICAL DRAFTSMAN
- TECHNICIAN/INSPECTOR
- CLERK - STOREKEEPER

Applications should include detailed work history and names of persons to whom reference can be made regarding capability. All positions require a minimum of 5 years of relevant experience. Some of the project sites are located in Mecca and Madinah. Vacancies for these can be filled only by Muslim applicants. In all cases Arabic language capability will be an additional asset.

PREFERENCE WILL BE GIVEN TO SAUDI NATIONALS.

Please send your resume alongwith photo copies of certificates etc. to:
Personnel Manager,
P.O. Box 7771, Jeddah, Saudi Arabia.

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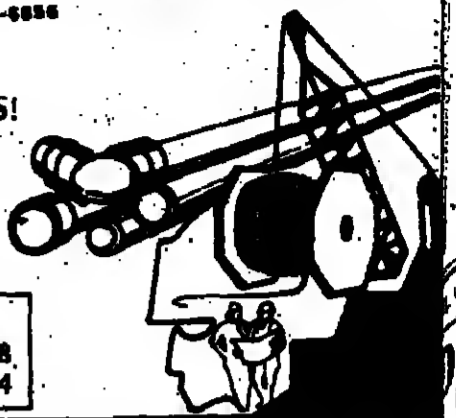
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PAGE 16

Talks on union bill

Walesa to resolve farmers' demands

WARSAW, Feb. 14 (AP) — Solidarity leaders Lech Walesa and Andrzej Gwiazda were meeting Saturday with government delegates in hopes of drafting a new trade union bill that would resolve the dispute over farm workers. The group sought to complete work on the draft in one day so that it could be ratified in parliament as soon as possible.

Walesa said in Gdansk earlier this week that he planned to include a provision legalizing Rural Solidarity, an independent farmers' trade union that was refused recognition by the supreme court Tuesday.

The court involved a Polish law of 1932 holding that farmers are not employees and as such can organize associations, not trade unions. An association is subject to state administration and can be dissolved by it and its leadership must receive official approval. A union, on the other hand, is fully independent. The farmers refuse to register as an association.

"If the government side refuses to include the subject in the agenda, we'll simply walk out," Walesa said in Gdansk. The issue was believed to be under discussion inasmuch as Walesa did not walk out during the first hour of the meeting.

Walesa met briefly Saturday morning with the new Vice Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski, who is charged with cultural matters in the government's presidium and relations with trade unions.

Meanwhile, students in Lodz and in several other Polish cities went into the 24th day of

From page 1

Abdul Mohsen Al Turki said the total area of the university project will be nearly two million square meters. It will include apartment buildings for unmarried faculty members. Soon after that the faculties and institutions of the university will be started, he said. "We had to start with the living accommodation because of the obvious need for it. Since most of the students are single, he explained.

The bids were opened five months ago which led to the dismissal of those found grossly exaggerated leaving the Korean firms to compete with each other.

The project was designed by a grouping of Spanish architectural and engineering consultants.

The campus will be built over the next six to eight years. It will be situated on a large hilly area in northern Riyadh, adjacent to the planned new campus of Riyadh University. Techniberia is working on the preliminary design of the academic area, which is destined to be the core of the whole campus. Design work should be completed during the next few months.



HELD ALOFT: Labor leader Lech Walesa, held aloft by his comrades, addresses a Solidarity rally in Gdansk recently.

their protest strike, against compulsory one-year military service for graduates, a rule introduced two years ago.

Meanwhile, the Soviet Party newspaper Pravda Saturday accused the West, especially West Germany, of encouraging formation of "an opposition in Poland" aimed at bringing "direct action against the government."

Cashing on U.S. policy
Bonn's arms sales soar

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14 (AP) — West Germany has emerged as a major seller of arms, partly because of sales to countries the United States refuses to supply, according to a newly released study by the U.S. General Accounting Office. The study was completed last August, but on Pentagon insistence only a summary was distributed.

According to the report, West Germany — like the United States on a much larger scale — increased its new export orders for arms over tenfold in the years between 1973 and 1977. It gives no figures on this point.

A table accompanying the report shows that in terms of the value of the dollar in 1976, actual West German arms exports — as distinguished from orders — rose from \$200 million in 1971 to \$800 million in 1977. French exports rose from \$200 million to \$1.2 billion, those of Britain from \$300 million to \$800 million and U.S. exports from \$4.7 to \$6.5 billion.

The report notes that the governments of all countries that supply weapons exercise some control over their trade. "To illustrate," it says, "FRG (Federal Republic of

More bodies being found
Loyal forces control Zimbabwe army camps

SALISBURY, Feb. 14 (Agencies) — Loyal government forces Saturday were in control of all black townships and army camps in Zimbabwe where savage tribal fighting erupted last week, government sources said. Estimates of the death toll in the fighting between rival factions supporting Prime Minister Robert Mugabe or nationalist leader Joshua Nkomo remained at 100. But more bullet-riddled bodies were being found in the rubble, police said.

In Bulawayo, Zimbabwe's second largest city and scene of some of the worst fighting, merchants said they lost the equivalent of \$1.6 million in business when the city closed down Thursday.

Elite white-officered black units from the regular army such as the Rhodesian African Rifles maintained a formidable presence in Bulawayo and at Connemara, 200 kms to the northeast, where mutinous soldiers surrendered Friday after being threatened with air strikes. The former guerrillas of Nkomo, who serves under Mugabe, have been blamed for much of the violence in the country since independence from Britain last April.

Nkomo told a news conference Friday that rival factions within the new national army would be separated for a time for "a period of cooling off." The evacuation of the dissidents, estimated at more than 5,000, began Saturday morning with the arrival of a convoy



Zimbabwe Premier Robert Mugabe

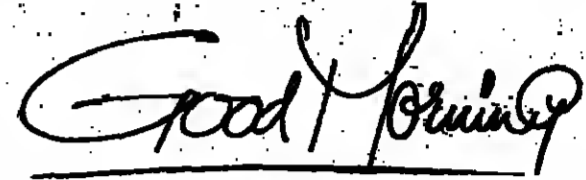
of army trucks. Nkomo and his fighters are from the minority Ndebele tribe and his power base is Bulawayo. Mugabe is a member of the majority Shona tribe. He recruited his guerrilla fighters from the Shona during the war against the former ruling white minority regime that unilaterally declared independence from Britain in 1965 to prevent black majority rule.

Municipal and civil defense officials of Bulawayo were hard-pressed Saturday to provide food and shelter for several thousand refugees from the black township of Entumbane. They had fled when rival factions roamed through the district, firing rifles, machine guns and rocket launchers at each other.

Iran claims blasting of Iraqi troop bases

TEHRAN, Feb. 14 (Agencies) — Iran reported artillery duels and ground fighting in Khuzestan province Friday, saying Iranian forces had knocked out five Iraqi tanks and killed or wounded about 75 troops there in 24 hours. A joint staff communique said Iranian artillery and ground forces had blasted Iraqi positions around Abadan, the Iranian refinery city which has been a prime objective of the Iraqis since they invaded at the start of the Gulf war last September.

The joint staff reported two Iraqi tanks destroyed and some 55 Iraqis killed or wounded. In a later report, the official Pars news agency said Iranian artillery fire had set three tanks ablaze and destroyed a number of bunkers, killing 20 men. Iran's revolutionary guards corps said meanwhile that an Iranian air force fighter had crashed near Malayer in Hamadan province, where one of Iran's largest air force bases is located. A guards statement said the aircraft's crew of two were killed.



By Jihad Khazen

To some of my readers who might be feeling unlucky at the moment. Two stories.

There is first the story of the two young men who stole a motor boat. As they drove away, they saw, to their horror that a police launch was watching them. It looked a powerful affair, so powerful that they knew they wouldn't stand a chance when the chase started. That was unlucky enough. But there is more.

They decided to jettison every removable thing from their boat, to improve their chances. Cushions, benches, cans, everything. What they didn't know was that the police launch had run out of gas, and was putting to a halt. They also didn't know that one of the cans they just threw out was full of gas. The rest you can guess: The fuzzi replenished its resources and brought the miscreants to justice.

The other story is somewhat grisly. You may close your eyes as you read out. There

was this naval gent who happened to stop a bullet. He died, which was very unlucky, you must admit.

Burial, of course, had to be at sea. With all due pomp and ceremony. A rifle company to give the final salute. A band. The lot. The rites were read and the body, wrapped in the traditional manner, was thrown overboard. The rifle company gave their departing comrade-in-arms a volley. The body was then slid out and committed to the deep. All very unlucky, but there's more.

You see the sailor wouldn't sink. The burial party looked and looked, but nothing happened. The officers in charge conferred hurriedly then decided: They turned to the rifleman and quickly changed their status from salute-party to firing squad. (You know what's coming, so sit tight till I tell you...)

They turned their guns to the unfortunate bundle and they let it have it. Whereupon it sank without a trace.

Translated from Ashraf Al Awasat

Against Iran for \$90m

3 former hostages file suit

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14 (AP) — Ignoring the agreement signed between the Jimmy Carter administration and Iran, three of the former U.S. hostages filed suit Friday seeking \$90 million in damages against the Iranian government. The three charged that Iran violated their constitutional rights under U.S. law since the U.S. embassy seized by Iranian militants is considered U.S. territory.

Each of the three is asking \$30 million. An attorney for the three said the State Department was expected to serve Iran with notice of the suit through the Swiss embassy. The

suit, filed in U.S. district court, said the plaintiffs were deprived of their rights to liberty, free speech and freedom from unreasonable search and seizure.

One of those filing the suit, Steven M. Lanterbach, was released Jan. 20 with 51 other Americans. He was an administrative officer at the U.S. embassy in Tehran. The other two plaintiffs, Lillian Johnson and Elizabeth Montague, were freed Nov. 19, 1979, 15 days after the embassy was taken over.

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